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## BOOK DEPARTMENT

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### NOTES.

**Acworth, W. M.** *The Elements of Railway Economics.* Pp. 159. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1905.

**Adler, Elkan Nathan.** *Jews in Many Lands.* Pp. 259. Price, \$1.25. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America.

Both Jews and Gentiles will find much that is interesting in this little book of rambling sketches of Jewish peoples from Egypt, Palestine, Persia, Russia and elsewhere. The author has made extensive travels and tells his story well, though omitting many details which would give greater value to his account.

**American Political Science Association, Proceedings of.** Meeting held at Chicago, December 28-30, 1904. Pp. 249.

Reserved for later notice.

**Ashley, Percy.** *Modern Tariff History.* Pp. xxiii, 367. Price, \$3.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1904.

See "Book Reviews."

**Bernheimer, Charles S. (Ed.).** *The Russian Jew in the United States.* Philadelphia: J. C. Winston Co., 1905.

See "Book Reviews."

**Bourdeau, J.** *Socialistes et Sociologues (Bibliothèque de Philosophie Contemporaine).* Pp. 196. Price, 2.50 fr. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1905.

**Bourgin, Hubert.** *Fourier (Contribution à L'étude du Socialisme Français).* Pp. 617. Price, 12 fr. Paris: George Bellais, 1905.

Space forbids more than a reference to this important monograph upon one of the most prominent French theorists. Few men have led more interesting lives or had more interesting ideas. Careful accounts of both have been lacking and students will be under obligation to the author of this volume.

**Brassey, Lord, and Chapman, S. J.** *Work and Wages. Part I, Foreign Competition.* Pp. xxxv, 301. Price, \$3.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1904.

See "Book Reviews."

**Channing, Edward.** *A History of the United States, Vol. I.* Pp. xi, 550. Price, \$2.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

See "Book Reviews."

**Chapman, S. J.** *The Lancashire Cotton Industry.* Pp. viii, 309. Price, 7s. 6d. London: Sherratt & Hughes, 1904.

See "Book Reviews."

**Chicago.** *Civil Service Commission, Tenth Annual Report.* Pp. 470.

**Cleveland, F. A.** *The Bank and the Treasury.* Pp. xiv, 326. Price, \$1.80. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

See "Book Reviews."

**Coghlan, T. A.** *A Statistical Account of Australia and New Zealand, 1903-04.* Pp. 1042.

**Colajanni, N.** *Latins et Anglo-Saxons.* Pp. xx, 432. Price, 9 fr. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1905.

This is an excellent translation by Mr. J. Dubois of the second Italian edition of Professor Colajanni's book. The author is studying the question of superior and inferior races. He discusses the questions of anatomical differences, but finds no evidences of any proof of the superiority of one type over another. Greece, Rome, Venice, England, America, Modern Italy are passed in review and everywhere both progress and decadence are found—nowhere proof of an inherent race superiority. The opinions of Demolin and others are thus squarely refuted. Even now Italy is being born anew and new Italy is larger and stronger than the earlier states. So the tendency is for even larger unions between people closely related, such as France and Italy, for the sake of world peace and progress. The thesis is interesting and the book deserves a reading.

**Cutler, James E.** *Lynch Law.* Pp. ix, 287. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

See "Book Reviews."

**Davenport, F. M.** *Primitive Traits in Religious Revivals.* Pp. xii, 323. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

**Deutsch, Leo.** *Sixteen Years in Siberia.* Pp. xxiv, 376. Price, \$2.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1905.

The events of the last two years lend added interest and significance to this fascinating story of exile life. First published in English, in October, 1903, two reprints of the original edition have been made while this cheaper edition has been twice in press. In addition, versions in the leading European languages have likewise been issued. The ways of bureaucracy, the helplessness of the individual and yet the vast power of a people inspired by new ideals are graphically set forth. The author gives a picture of the new Russia, not merely an exposé of the old. The volume deserves a wide reading. The translator, Helen Chisholm, comments upon the significance of recent events in her preface.

**Dinwiddie, Emily W.** *Housing Conditions in Philadelphia.* Pp. 42. Octavia Hill Association, Philadelphia, 1904.

**Dodge, Richard E.** *Advanced Geography.* Two parts. Pp. 333, xix. Price, \$1.20. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co., 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

**Dyer, Henry.** *Dai Nippon.* Pp. xvi, 450. Price, \$3.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

**Eliot, Sir Charles.** *The East Africa Protectorate.* Illustrations and Maps. Pp. xii, 334. Price, \$5.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. London: Edward Arnold, 1905.

The author, formerly British commissioner to East Africa, returns, declaring that there are large areas there suited to white settlers and white civilization. Although this colony lies under the equator, the elevation of the interior region between Lake Victoria and the Indian Ocean, gives it a temperate climate, and the tribal wars and the late ravages of the slave trader have left the best of it bare of inhabitants, awaiting settlers. "An experience of some fifteen years has shown that these regions are not only healthy for adult Europeans, but that European children can be reared and thrive in them."

The book gives a great deal of minute and not always interesting geographic information, but it was written by neither a geographer nor an economist, and often produces a sense of vagueness by omitting factors essential to an understanding of the country in its relation to human welfare. Other parts of the book are interesting, and the sociologist might find some useful information in the accounts of the native races.

**Ely, Richard T.** *The Labor Movement in America.* New Edition. Pp. xvi, 399. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

This is a reprint of the author's well-known work first issued in 1886, which for some reason the publishers have seen fit to call a "new edition, revised and enlarged." A genuine revision with the addition of the history of the last twenty years is greatly to be desired.

**Fairlie, John A.** *The National Administration of the United States of America.* Pp. x, 274. Price, \$2.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

The administrative side of the Federal Government has never been described with the fullness and care which have been lavished upon our constitutional questions. Dr. Fairlie's treatise on this subject is marked by all the scholarly treatment, painstaking accuracy and thoroughness which characterized his work on municipal administration. One cannot read this book without realizing that the executive machinery of government has reached such a development as to place it on a par with the legislature. We may also understand why the President has recently found it necessary to appoint a commission of high officials to propose means for reducing unnecessary red tape in the various departments. The author describes fully each department and the various detached offices and commissions, showing the method of organization and the work which is done by each. He has marshaled this immense mass of descriptive detail in systematic array, yet with such care as to literary effects that the book is interesting throughout. Teachers of government should find the work of great value as a text.

**Ferri, Enrico.** *La Sociologie Criminelle.* Pp. 640. Price, 10 fr. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1905.

Professor Ferri's work needs no introduction to American students, for it is justly considered one of the most important books on criminology. It is

a pleasure to note that the fourth Italian edition has just been translated into French by Léon Ferrier, thus rendering it a bit more accessible to English students. In his introduction written for this French edition, Professor Ferri notes with pleasure the changes as regards the treatment of the criminal in the last twenty years particularly as regards preventive methods.

**Gide, Charles.** *Economie Sociale, Les Institutions du Progrès Sociale au début du XX Siècle.* Pp. 465. Price, 5 fr. Paris: L. Larose, 1905.

Comparatively few have seen the report upon social economy prepared for the Paris Exposition. Professor Gide has done a genuine service by getting out this little volume which deserves a wide circle of readers, for it epitomises the great report just mentioned. After sketching the social work of the nineteenth century, the relation of capital and labor, the questions of food and shelter are treated. Chapter three is devoted to security, including insurance of all sorts, savings and relief, while the last chapter deals with the abolition of wages and the preservation of small industries and holdings. The style is interesting and the matter important.

**Gumpłowicz, Ludwig.** *Grundriss des Sociologie.* Second Edition. Pp. xvi, 384. Price, K. 9.60. Manzsche K. u K. Hof-Verlags: Vienna, 1905.

As one of the first German works on sociology the first edition of this volume attracted great attention. A translation, "The Outlines of Sociology," was published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science in 1899. The original edition has become scarce, so the second is issued. There are no important changes in the text, save in the earlier sections, when the history of the development of sociology in the last twenty years is traced. The author naturally laughs at his earlier critics who said such a thing as sociology could not exist, when he shows how it has won recognition in Germany and elsewhere. Here and there minor changes, references to new books, etc., are introduced, all deviations from the original text being indicated. The author finds no reason to modify his earlier conclusions. The new edition will be welcomed by all who desire a copy of the German text.

**Hepner, Adolf.** *America's Aid to Germany in 1870-71.* Pp. 463. Price, \$1.50. Published by the author, St. Louis, 1905.

The material for this volume is drawn from the official correspondence of Mr. E. B. Washburn, United States Ambassador to Paris, and is presented with a German translation. The author seeks to show the important services rendered by Mr. Washburn to Germans in France during the Franco-German war.

**Hill, David J.** *A History of Diplomacy in the International Development of Europe.* Vol. I. Pp. xxiii, 481. Price, \$5.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

**Ireland, Alleyne.** *The Far Eastern Tropics.* Pp. 339. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

**Jebb, Richard.** *Studies in Colonial Nationalism.* Pp. xv, 336. Price, \$3.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

See "Book Reviews."

**Jernigan, T. R.** *China in Law and Commerce.* Pp. 408. Price, \$2.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

**Judson, F. N.** *The Law of Interstate Commerce and Its Federal Regulation.* Pp. xix, 509. Price, \$5.00. Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co., 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

**Labour Department.** *Tenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom, 1902-1904.* Pp. xvi, 259. Price, 1s. 2d. London: Darling & Son, 1905.

**Landon, Perceval.** *The Opening of Tibet.* Pp. xvi, 484. Price, \$3.80. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1905.

Lhasa has at last been visited, with the aid of the bayonet, and the story told. This volume is the account of the Younghusband Mission, by its authorized correspondent, the representative of the *London Times*. The book bids fair to become a standard work for several reasons. The expedition represents the opportunity of the ages for the entrance of this forbidden land and this narrative of it is authorized by the chief of the mission. The book is ponderous in size, wide in its scope and interesting reading. It combines the account of a romantic expedition with a description of one of the oddest of lands and its people. Including the numerous appendices, the range of information extends from the frogs and fishes of the country to the folklore, art, religion and amazing priestcraft of the people. It is, however, an unfortunate lack that such a record of travel, accompanied as it is with descriptions of districts and scenery, should have no map whatever. It is further marred by the lack of any index.

**Lavisse.** *Histoire de France, Tome Sixième, II, Henri IV et Louis XIII* (1598-1643). Pp. 492. Paris: Hachette et cie., 1905.

The second half of Volume VI of Lavisse's "*Histoire de France*," as well as the first, is by Mariéjol. It opens with an account of the misery and disorders in 1598, and then gives an excellent description of the manner in which, during the short reign of Henry IV, the country was made prosperous and the finances rehabilitated. The real interest of the volume, however, is in the masterly portrayal of Richelieu's work. Every phase of his activity is treated with the exact knowledge and marvelous grasp which mark Mariéjol's work. It is a fascinating account, and the interest is greatly enhanced by the concise, but scholarly, sections on agriculture, manufacturing, commerce, colonization, education, literature and art.

Twelve parts, six volumes, of this work have now been published. There are to be four more parts, of which three will be devoted to the reign of Louis XIV, and the last will carry the history to the eve of the Revolution. The work thus far has fully justified the enthusiasm with which the first volume was received.

**Levasseur, E.** *Elements of Political Economy.* Translated by Theodore Marburg. Pp. x, 306. Price, \$1.75. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

The choice of books in economics begins to be embarrassing. The present volume has certain definite merits. It is short, succinct, interesting. It contains nothing controversial—indeed, there is little to indicate that anyone questions any of the conclusions reached. It is written by an experienced and successful teacher and is free from crude errors. Anyone wishing a general view of economics will find the volume of value. It may well be used to supplement other books. It will not, however, be adequate for general college use unless an enormous mass of illustrative detail is to be supplied by pupil or teacher. The translator's work is well done.

**London, Jack.** *War of the Classes.* Pp. xviii, 278. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

This volume consists of a series of disconnected essays written in the strong and virile fashion of Mr. London. The author tells how he became a socialist, and prophesies that the great class war, which always has been and now is, will be won by the working men—and thenceforth there will be no struggle (?). Chapters are devoted to the tramp and the scab, as well as to capitalistic production. It is an interesting, thought-provoking volume, to be read and pondered, but truths and half truths are so interwoven that it is scarcely a safe guide.

**Lord, Eliot; Trenor, J. J. D., and Barrows, S. J.** *The Italian in America.* Pp. ix, 268. New York: B. F. Buck & Co., 1905.

See "Book Reviews."

**Macedo, Pablo.** *La Evolución Mercantil Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas la Hacienda Pública.* Pp. 622. Mexico: J. Ballezá y Ca., 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

**McLain, J. S.** *Alaska and the Klondike.* Pp. xiv, 330. Price, \$2.00. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., 1905.

The custom of the ancient cartographers to draw the pictures of wonderful savage beasts on the maps of unknown parts of the world was followed in the last century by the writing of the word "desert," and we have all grown up inheriting the idea that many parts of the world that happen to be remote, are useless to civilized man.

Explorers are returning from all continents and trying to explode that time-honored myth for their particular region until the name of "desert" must be used with great care if your statement is to stand the test of science applied to industry.

Mr. McLain has written a good book as a result of accompanying the Senatorial Investigating Committee on its Alaskan tour in 1903. His book is conservatively written, is interesting and seems to be believable. He tells us of a country nearly as large as the United States east of the Mississippi, with the white population of a good Middle Atlantic county, and producing several millions of dollars annually in gold, fish and fur, and, with one or two insignificant exceptions, without the aid of wagon roads or railroads. Mr.

McLain is sure that the future of gold mining is great and permanent, copper probably the same, and much promise of other mineral wealth. Despite our preconceived notions, parts of Alaska are put down as stock-raising country and other parts for farms—not as agricultural exporters, but as supply for the local market in the mining districts. There are valuable forests, and the hundreds of thousands of square miles of frozen Arctic tundra of the north seem about to enter commerce as the home of herds of reindeer resulting from successful introductions of these animals from the Asiatic shores across the Behring Sea, where they are the chief dependence of prosperous tribes.

The political conditions are well described, and the comparison with the Canadian territory of the Yukon, comprising the Klondike, is not gratifying to American pride. The British subject has good roads and clear and orderly mining laws—the two essential contributions of government to industry in such a country. The American side has chaos in land titles, and chaos in transport, where each man must do for himself. During the period of American sovereignty, Alaska, like a Spanish colony, has been a source of revenue to the mother country. The chapter on the condition of the native, his sufferings and what the government has not done for him; is sad reading.

**Mississippi Historical Society, Publications of.** Edited by Franklin L. Riley. Vol. VIII. Pp. 606. Price, \$2.00. Oxford, Miss., 1905.

Students of southern history are greatly indebted to the Mississippi Historical Society for its series of excellent studies. This volume contains twenty-seven contributions, covering a wide range of subjects, among which the war and reconstruction are prominent, though notice is taken of recent economic developments.

**Oppenheim, L.** *International Law—A Treatise.* Vol. I, "Peace." Pp. xxxvi, 610. Price, \$6.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.  
See "Book Reviews."

**Primary Reform.** *Publications of the Michigan Political Science Association.* Vol. VI, No. 1, March, 1905. Pp. 149. Price, \$1.00.

The publication of the papers on Primary Reform, read before the Michigan Political Science Association last February, is of especial interest to those who follow the drift of politics. Among the contributors are Roger W. Butterfield, Professor John A. Fairlie, Professor A. H. Tuttle, Dr. Charles E. Merriam and Floyd R. Meacham. The various papers go to show that primary elections have proven practicable for county and municipal nominations. The consensus of opinion is that they will be equally as useful in removing nominations from machine control when applied to the state at large as in the smaller divisions. But there is a danger in this, that to be thoroughly effective, the primary will need to be hedged in by so many rules that the ordinary citizen will find the nominating machinery too cumbersome for his convenience, and then the whole system will fall of its own weight.

The contribution of Floyd R. Meacham, "Constitutional Limitations on Primary Election Legislation," without a doubt stands pre-eminent in this collection of papers. All are of sufficient merit to attract not a little attention



**Reed, William Allan.** *Negritos of Zambales.* Ethnological Survey Publications. Vol. II, Part I. Pp. 90. Manila: Bureau of Public Printing, 1904.

This is an excellent sketch of the negroid people of the province of Zambales, island of Luzon. The author was among them too short a time to do much more than learn their mode of life and general characteristics. The volume is heavily illustrated.

**Reinsch, P. S.** *Colonial Autonomy.* Reprinted from Proceedings of American Political Science Association. Pp. 28.

**Riley, Thomas James.** *The Higher Life of Chicago.* Pp. 136. Price, 75 cents. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1905.

In this attractive study of the cultural agencies of a great city Dr. Riley has performed a service for residents of all cities. We hear so often of the bad in city life that we forget the good. By summarizing these efforts for social betterment, the author stimulates us all to hope, not to despair. The thesis is grouped about three main heads: The Educational Interests, The Moral and Social Interests, The Aesthetic and Religious Interests. To many who think of Chicago as a great commercial center merely, this account of the higher life will be a revelation.

**Ringwalt, Ralph Curtis.** *Briefs on Public Questions.* Pp. xii, 229. Price, \$1.20. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

The author has gotten out a book rather unique in its make-up. He has taken twenty-five of the leading questions of the day, such as Negro Suffrage, Popular Election of Senators, Postal Telegraph, Government by Injunction. A proposition with regard to each is stated and, after a general introduction, the leading affirmative and negative arguments are suggested with references to more extended discussions. No attempt is made to prove a point nor is new material introduced. For instance, as regards the Chinese, the proposition is thus stated: "The policy of the United States with respect to Chinese immigration should be continued," and the arguments pro and con are cited.

The author groups the subjects under three heads: Politics, eleven topics; Economics, seven topics; Sociology, seven topics. This division is purely arbitrary and is of no value. Chinese Immigration is put under Politics and the Government Ownership of Railways under Sociology.

The volume will be of service to all preparing debates or wishing suggestions upon the topics discussed.

**Ross, E. A.** *Foundations of Sociology.* Pp. xiv, 410. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

**Rowe, Chilton.** *Is it so Impracticable? Or, A Trust for all People.* Pp. 37. Chicago: Bernard & Miller, 1905.

**Salter, William.** *Iowa: The First Free State in the Louisiana Purchase.* Pp. 289. Price, \$1.20. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1905.

The writer has for some sixty years been a resident of Iowa and has borne an honorable part in its development. In this volume the history is traced from 1673 until 1846, when Iowa became a state. It will be of great service

to all who need to know exact dates and events in the state's history. The work is painstaking and careful, but its scope is limited. It is but a chronicle of events, largely political. There is no description of soil, climate, fauna or flora, save incidentally. Though some attention is paid to the Indians, the account is unsatisfactory and scarcely true to life. The author seems to have a very low opinion of Indians in general and Iowa Indians in particular. We wish that accounts could have been given of early settlers and early social developments.

**Sanborn, Alvin Francis.** *Paris and the Social Revolution.* Pp. xix, 404. Price, \$3.50. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., 1905.

This brilliant and fascinating study of the revolutionary elements in the various classes of Parisian society is appropriately dedicated to the proletariat of America. The author has done a rare thing. He has portrayed the radicals of society as men and women moved by all human emotions and not as human caricatures. One feels the active, pulsating life of those who are consciously at outs with orthodox society. So attractive is the description that the author is compelled in self-defence to announce in his preface that he is neither revolutionist nor reactionary, but an ordinary man well content with the existing order. The same sympathy marks the drawings of Vaughn Trowbridge which really illustrate the text. The publishers have done their part by furnishing good paper and type, but the cover is a bit too sensational and lurid.

Mr. Sanborn at first introduces us to the anarchist and sets forth the ideas of Reches, Jean Grave and others, quoting at length from Grave. He shows how anarchy is propagated and makes many suggestive comments upon the effect of certain political events in France. There are personal sketches of noted anarchists *par le fait*. Then the author discusses the socialists, passing on to a consideration of the Latin quarter and its Bohemians, to Montmartre with its literary and artistic cabarets. The literature of revolutionary thought is analyzed and the spirit of revolution is traced in music and art. The volume is commended to all who would catch a glimpse of those by-products of social evolution who are often ridiculed and condemned but seldom explained.

**Schmoller, Gustav.** *Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft.* 29 Year. Vol. II. Pp. iv, 406. Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot, 1905.

**Schüller, Richard.** *Schutzzoll und Freihandel die Voraussetzungen und Grenzen Ihrer Berechtigung.* Pp. 304. Leipzig: G. Freytag.

This book deals with such subjects as variation in the cost of production, the economic effects of free trade, the adjustment of import duties, the protectionist situation in our own times, the treatment and influence of exports, commercial treaties, etc.; nine chapters in all.

The chapter on *agrarstaat und industriestaat* touches upon matters at issue between the radical and the moderate protectionists. This he considers under three heads: first, the agrarstaaten in which the whole population derives its support chiefly from agriculture; second, agrarindustriestaaten, in which

trade and industry hold an approximate equality with agriculture, and third, the *industriestaaten* in which by far the greater portion of production falls to industrial pursuits. He gives as illustrations of the second, Austria-Hungary, Italy and the United States; of the third the type is England, with Germany and France following closely. From the bearing of this treatise upon topics germane to the situation in America one could wish to see it put into English for popular perusal.

**Sellers, Edith.** *The Danish Poor Relief System.* Pp. viii, 131. Price, 2s. net. London: P. S. King & Son, 1904.

The author says the Danish system is "an example for England," and she might well have added for America. Every American who has to do with the administration of poor relief should read this little volume. Denmark has done at least two things which show us the way out of some of our troubles. First, by classifying her institutions and having penal poor farms, it has practically abolished professional mendicancy, and second, by classification again it is able to separate the aged poor from the aged paupers. We would do well to profit by her example. The old age pension system is described in full, but this has less immediate interest for us. It is to be hoped that this clear and stimulating monograph will be widely read.

**Shambaugh, B. F.** *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa.* Vol. VII. Pp. x, 480. Iowa City: State Historical Society.

**Sinclair, W. A.** *The Aftermath of Slavery.* Pp. xiii, 358. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

**Stang, William.** *Socialism and Christianity.* Pp. 207. Price, \$1.00. New York: Benziger Bros., 1905.

The author, the Rt. Rev. William Stang, D. D., has three objects in this book: (1) To show American people the folly of socialistic doctrines; (2) to make every man feel contented with his station in life; (3) to hold to the Catholic faith those who are unwilling to forego all the pleasures of this life in order to enjoy a blissful hereafter and to bring back to the faith those who have become socialists. That there is unrest among the laboring classes, the author freely admits, but he asserts that such a condition is not the result of inequality.

In fact, the greater part of this unrest is placed at the door of higher education. The author goes out of his way to attack our present system of public schools, which he deems little less than harmful because religious training is not a part of the required work.

A healthy and happy condition of society is said to be impossible where two elements are lacking: (1) stability of work; (2) moral conviction that we shall enjoy a blissful eternity.

Religious zeal is most commendable, but Mr. Stang has allowed himself to be carried away from his subject by too great fervor. Too many quotations from scriptural writings detract greatly from the real value of the book, but it possesses enough merit to cause it to find its way into Protestant as well as Catholic libraries.

**Strong, Josiah (Ed).** *Social Progress*. Pp. 349. Price, \$1.00. New York: Baker and Taylor Company, 1905.

This Year Book of economic, industrial, social and religious statistics, first issued in 1904, is extremely valuable in that it renders immediately accessible a vast amount of valuable information upon social topics. If the sale of the volume corresponds to the need for such a book the publishers should be able to effect several improvements. The typographical mistakes are exasperatingly numerous, and the eleven mentioned in the errata slip are but a small proportion of the whole. The topics in the different chapters are indiscriminately thrown together—an alphabetical order would be a decided help. There are some careless statements; for example, on page 147, where it is stated that 10,137,000 negroes were imported between 1500 and 1800. There are likewise curious omissions. It is impossible to find the address of the School for Social Workers, nor is the director's name included in the list of social workers. No reference is made to the excellent work of the Association for Household Research. Better editing and better proof reading are needed. As it is, however, no student and no library should be without it.

**Thaw, A. B.** *An Inaugural Ode*. Pp. 20. Nelson, N. H.: Monadnock Press, 1905.

**University Publications.** Among recent monographs issued under university auspices are the following:

*Columbia.* Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. Vol. XIX, No. 3. Vol. XXIII, Nos. 2 and 3.

Groat, George Gorham. Trade Unions and the Law in New York. Pp. 134. Price, \$1.00. This study deals with the efforts to secure legislation favorable to labor and with the lawfulness of trade union activities.

McKeag, Edwin C. Mistake in Contract. Pp. 132. Price, \$1.00. A study of the "unecht" class of mistakes in which real consent is lacking, resulting in nullity of contract.

Mussey, Henry Raymond. Combination in the Mining Industry. Pp. 167 with charts. Price, \$1.00. The author's recent election as successor of Professor Keasbey at Bryn Mawr lends added interest to this study of concentration in Lake Superior iron ore production.

*Illinois.* University Studies, Vol. I, Nos. 9 and 10. Urbana.

Dickerson, O. M. The Illinois Constitutional Convention of 1862. Pp. 558. Price, 50 cents.

Herron, Belva Mary. Labor Organization Among Women. Pp. 79. Price, \$1.00.

*Johns Hopkins.* University Studies, Series XXIII, Nos. 3-4, 5-6, 7-8. Baltimore.

Bond, Beverley W., Jr. State Government in Maryland, 1777-1781. Pp. 118.

Chitwood, Oliver Perry. Justice in Colonial Virginia. Pp. 121.

Kaye, Percy Lewis. English Colonial Administration Under Lord Clarendon, 1660-1667. Pp. 150.